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United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The past year has been a period of intense work on substantive matters and vigorous fund-raising efforts for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. During the reporting period, the Centre implemented various projects in the programme of work drawn up in 1999 in consultation with Member States in the region. The programme of work contains activities dealing with both regional and subregional security issues, training and dissemination of information. Attention was particularly focused on activities related to the building of awareness on existing regional agreements — notably involving the diplomatic community, police forces and border patrol officers — in combating trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives. The organization of panels to inform parliamentarians of the need for and benefits of treaty ratification also occupied much of the Centre's attention in the second half of 1999. All of these projects have been carried out in cooperation and/or coordination with other regional agencies. Follow-up initiatives in these and other areas are being planned to take place as of late 2000 and the beginning of 2001.

* A/55/150.

** The present report covers the activities of the Regional Centre for the period from August 1999 to July 2000.

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The Centre drew considerable attention during the inauguration of its new premises in Lima, on 1 December 1999. The occasion presented an excellent opportunity to promote the revitalization of the activities of the Centre and the role of the United Nations in security and development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Pursuant to section III, paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, the Centre sought to establish contacts with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and regional organizations, as well as with Member States within and outside the region, with a view to securing funding and laying the groundwork for cooperation between the Centre and Governments, regional entities, research institutes and non-governmental organizations. Despite the relative success achieved in this regard, the full functioning of the Centre is still hampered by the lack of sufficient resources for operational and administrative costs. It is hoped that, with the strong support of Member States, foundations and other donors, the viability of the Centre will be ensured in the forthcoming years.

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I. Introduction

1. On 1 December 1999, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 54/55 F on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. By operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, to enable it to carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. It is also submitted in pursuance of Assembly resolution 54/55 E of 1 December 1999 on the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities; and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution. The report covers the activities and the financial situation of the Centre for the period from August 1999 to July 2000.

II. Functioning and mandate

3. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, located at Lima, was established in 1987, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986. It functions under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and is mandated to provide, upon request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development. The Centre functioned until the end of June 1996, when its operations were suspended owing to insufficient voluntary contributions to finance its activities and administrative costs. Following the appointment of the Director of the Centre by the Secretary-General, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, and his entry on duty on 1 December 1998, vigorous efforts have been launched to raise funds with a view to revitalizing the activities of the Centre.

4. In pursuit of its mandate, the Centre renewed its aim of serving the countries in the region as: (a) a means of promoting subregional, regional and cross-regional activities; (b) a tool to identify synergies between security and development issues; and (c) an instrument for the United Nations in playing a proactive role in the establishment of a more secure environment for social and economic development in the region.

III. Activities

5. In the beginning of the period under review, attention was focused on the preparation of the Centre's infrastructure, the identification of new premises and the setting up of appropriate installations for carrying out its activities. A new premises was inaugurated by high-level officials from the United Nations and the Government of Peru at a ceremony attended by the local diplomatic community on 1 December 1999. The Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs was present at the inauguration ceremony.

6. The Centre continued to develop contacts with potential partners in the region, as well as in Europe, North America and Africa, seeking possible cooperation with Governments and regional organizations, research institutes, academic institutions and individual experts, as well as United Nations national and regional offices. The Centre has also maintained cooperation and coordination with other United Nations agencies and entities. Most of the activities carried out during the period under review can be identified within five main areas: firearms, ammunition and explosives; conventional arms and peace operations; nuclear disarmament issues; United Nations system activities; and information and public events.

A. Firearms, ammunition and explosives

7. Several activities were carried out under the project entitled "Regional clearing-house on firearms, ammunition and explosives", which is an initiative intended to serve as a tool for nurturing national and regional expertise in the field of practical disarmament through the organization of workshops, training courses and preventive activities. The project promotes

such initiatives as collective and national efforts to control the legal trade in firearms and ammunition, and to curb the increasing illicit flow of firearms, ammunition and explosives in the region. An important aspect of the project is also directed to foster the sharing of experience and lessons learned within the region and elsewhere.

8. A comprehensive programme of events involving activities having a regional scope has been developed with different entities of the Organization of American States (OAS). For example, the Centre organized two awareness-building workshops in cooperation with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to promote the adoption of the provisions of the 1997 CICAD "Model regulations for the control of the international movement of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition", which governs the import, export and in-transit of firearms, their parts and ammunition in the region. These workshops brought together representatives from foreign ministries, police and customs institutions, CICAD, the regional office of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and other interested countries. The first meeting took place in Lima, with the participation of 15 South American countries and Mexico. The second event, which was held in Fort-de-France, Martinique, on 23 and 24 May 2000, included 20 countries from Central America and the Caribbean, thus ensuring region-wide coverage.

9. The workshops provided an opportunity to examine the importance of the CICAD model regulations in the context of the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (A/53/78, annex). They also allowed for OAS and the United Nations to demonstrate how these new regulations would operate in practice, as well as to discuss procedures and modalities of the model regulations. The underlying conditions and responsibilities of Member States to make this control system work were also discussed, in particular, with respect to responsibilities dealing with record-keeping and information matters. Other issues discussed in the workshops involved national firearms and ammunition policies and practices and international cooperation and national inter-agency coordination to implement the model regulations.

10. As a follow-up to these workshops, a series of events aimed at enhancing regional capacity-building is scheduled to start in 2001 within the framework of the clearing-house project. These events, entitled "Curbing illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean: training police and customs officer instructors", will offer an opportunity for the Centre to initiate a second phase of cooperation and coordination of activities with CICAD, as well as with various national government institutions, subregional and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and different sectors of civil society. Consultations have already started between CICAD and the Centre on the development of a memorandum of understanding that will set the legal framework for joint cooperation in the future.

11. The reactivation of the Centre has also provided CICAD with the opportunity to discuss in detail other security issues with a United Nations regional field office charged with peace and disarmament matters. For example, the Centre undertook consultations with CICAD on the status of the issue of explosives in the region, pursuant to a recommendation made in 1997 by the CICAD expert group on the model regulations, which called upon CICAD to establish "a close working relationship with the United Nations and other international, regional and governmental bodies carrying out similar work".

12. A meeting between these institutions was organized on 25 November 1999 in Lima, with the objective of examining the CICAD Expert Group's recommendation on the establishment of "... a group of experts with specific knowledge of explosives to review and examine in depth that subject and explosive accessories with a view to developing model regulations for their control". The discussion also covered the current status of the debate on "explosives" both at the regional and global levels; the identification of ways and means to prepare a background paper that could be useful to both the regional and global deliberation on explosives; the development of a calendar of meetings; and the identification of potential technical and financial contributors to undertake such a study. It concluded that it was premature to organize any event in the area of explosives and that it would be more appropriate first to consolidate the joint work of CICAD and the Regional Centre in the areas of firearms, their parts and ammunition, leaving aside

possible cooperation on the issue of explosives for a later date.

13. On 7 March 2000, the Centre participated in a meeting organized by the Organization of American States Committee on Hemispheric Security in Washington, D.C., pursuant to a request by OAS in its resolution AG/RES.1642 (XXIX-0/99) entitled "Proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons". The Director of the Centre made a presentation on the activities of the Centre in the area of firearms, ammunitions and explosives. The meeting presented an opportunity for the Centre to inform the Committee about the cooperation with CICAD and to explain the importance of regional cooperation with a view to avoiding duplication and maximizing results in a constrained financial environment. In addition, the participation of the Centre in this meeting complemented efforts by the United Nations to provide OAS with information on United Nations actions in the area of small arms and light weapons in different continents, in particular, in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the Centre's participation in initiatives undertaken by the Regional Centre at Lomé.

14. The Centre also attended, as observer, the first regular meeting of the Consultative Committee to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials. All 10 countries that have ratified the Convention to date attended the meeting, as well as some signatory parties who were invited as observers. One important feature of this meeting was the proposal made by the representatives of CICAD for the development of a training programme on the 1997 firearms model regulations. In this context, the Centre was mentioned in the proposal as a key partner in the work of CICAD to implement the model regulations, which indicated the role that the United Nations is expected to play in Latin America and the Caribbean.

15. The Centre was invited to attend the twenty-sixth regular session of CICAD in Montevideo, from 5 to 7 October 1999. The session addressed issues primarily related to counter-drug programmes and also matters related to the narcotics issue, such as firearms. The workshop presented an opportunity for the Centre to discuss cooperation with representatives of the CICAD secretariat, delegations to the workshop, as well as with the French Interministerial Drug Control Training Centre (CIFAD). As a result of these discussions, CICAD, CIFAD and the Regional Centre have developed a cooperative strategy to organize awareness-building workshops for law enforcement and customs officers in the area of firearms, their parts and ammunition. A first such meeting took place a few months later, on 23 and 24 May 2000, in Fort-de-France, Martinique, as reported above.

16. At the national level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia organized a meeting on 10 December 1999 between the Foreign Ministry, the Administrative Department of Security of Colombia and the Centre to discuss issues related to illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives. The meeting, which was attended by representatives of different agencies working on the issue of illicit trafficking and the control of firearms, focused on Colombian firearms control laws, the need for a better flow of information on illicit trafficking in firearms, integrated inter-agency database requirements, and the Centre's activities related to the project on the regional clearing-house on firearms, ammunition and explosives. Attention was also directed to the Centre's cooperation with CICAD and the future development of databases on firearms import, export and in-transit controls and national legislation, as well as the role of Interpol databases on firearms and information retrieval.

17. Specific requests and recommendations were made at the meeting, notably, a request on the part of Colombian representatives for the Centre to assist Colombian institutions in the area of databases on illicit trafficking in firearms. The Colombian request will be considered in the context of the Centre's cooperation on the development of databases with CICAD. The Centre recommended that information on illicit trafficking should be issued as a special publication of the Centre to demonstrate the magnitude and nature of the illicit trafficking into Colombia.

18. On 14 February 2000, the representative of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in Peru met with the Director of the Centre to discuss possible areas of cooperation. As a result of these discussions, UNDCP invited the Centre to develop a joint project to train and equip Peruvian customs officers in order to enhance border controls and the Government's capability to curb illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms and ammunitions. A follow-up meeting between the two United Nations entities and the Peruvian customs authority took place

on 17 February 2000, and a draft prospectus was prepared and presented to donor countries by UNDCP in Vienna. A reply was expected during the second half of the year 2000, following which a delegation consisting of both United Nations entities and representatives of the Government of Peru and of donor countries will meet to develop the details of a project entitled "Improved customs control over cross-border traffic to reduce the illicit traffic in drugs, firearms and ammunition".

19. Responding to a request made by Chile, the Centre organized a meeting on 11 April 2000, with representatives of UNDCP, the Chilean Embassy and the Centre to discuss the possible development of a project on illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms, and ammunitions in the border area between Chile and Peru. A follow-up meeting is expected to take place later in the year to draft the project and to discuss financial and practical matters related to its implementation. This initiative aims to avoid duplication and enhance the use of available expertise and funds by applying United Nations policies through inter-agency and interdepartmental coordination and/or cooperation.

20. The Centre has also initiated cooperation with the Untied Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNDCP to develop a project aimed at reducing access to firearms and drugs by adolescent groups in metropolitan Lima. The project will constitute the first inter-agency preventive initiative in this area. It will also direct much of its work at the fostering of sustainable development opportunities. The three agencies will complement each other's activities and together enhance the work of the United Nations and NGOs in the field. Over a period of three years, this pilot project will also take into consideration some of the lessons learned during the UNDP/Department for Disarmament Affairs Albania project. If funding is assured, the project is planned to be launched in August 2000.

21. In an effort to pursue a policy of transregional cross-fertilization, the Centre participated in a workshop entitled "Database and arms register", on 23 and 24 September 1999 in Accra, Ghana. The workshop was organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED). The objective of this cooperation was to bring the experience of the Organization of American States' legal instruments on firearms, ammunition and explosives to West Africa, with a view to contributing to the creation of a light weapons register in that subregion.

22. The different articles of the CICAD 1997 firearms model regulations were explained in detail and discussed in working groups, providing the real-life experience of a regional effort to improve control of imports, export, and in-transit of firearms, their parts and ammunition. The discussion of the Latin American and the Caribbean experience therefore enriched the African debate and contributed to the conception of a unique approach to register the flow of light weapons in West Africa. ECOWAS delegates invited the Centre and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to become associate members of a newly created expert group that would examine in detail practical issues to develop an arms register and a database for the implementation of the Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa (A/53/763-S/1998/1194, annex). The first meeting of this expert group took place in early 2000.

23. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa also hosted the first consultation between the Regional Centres at Lima and Lomé with the participation of SIPRI to discuss the development of on-line databases on firearms. The initiative is aimed at helping the implementation of the Centres' regional clearing-house projects. SIPRI, which developed the on-line version of the Database on Research Institutes (DATARIS) for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), is expected to develop software applications to provide intra- and transregional information-sharing of legal documents and law enforcement procedures to better control the legal flow of firearms, ammunition and explosives and to curb their illicit flow. A first database (LegalDoc) is planned to regroup legal information on the national law of countries in both regions. A second database (IFITData) will be directed to provide information on institutions fighting illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives. The development of other databases is under discussion.

B. Conventional arms and peace operations

24. On 19 May 2000, the Centre organized a workshop entitled "Military perspective of regional security: consultations with Lima military attachés". The workshop was the first in a series of events aimed at creating a platform for diplomats, military personnel and other interested groups in Lima to discuss a variety of issues related to the mandate of the Centre. The workshop provided an opportunity, inter alia, for presentations to be made on the Centre's programme of activities, political and military visions of the role of the United Nations in enhancing regional security, and on new cooperation opportunities in peace operations. The workshop also addressed potential military contributions to confidence- and security-building measures in the region and training opportunities in cooperative military-related matters.

25. The workshop concluded with a series of recommendations aimed at further enhancing the cooperation between the military and the diplomatic community, as well as with the United Nations.

C. Nuclear disarmament issues

26. Together with the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) and the Government of Peru, the Centre organized a seminar entitled "Disarmament and security: a new agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean in the next millennium" on 1 December 1999 in Lima. The seminar, attended by high-level officials and other representatives from several countries within and outside the region, provided an opportunity to evaluate the disarmament initiatives of the last decade and to reflect upon the prospects for a new Latin American and Caribbean security agenda for the future. Particular focus was placed on Latin American and Caribbean security concerns as expressed at the General Assembly and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament. Attention was also directed towards current and prospective multilateral agreements and the role that countries in the region could play to strengthen security concepts and initiatives, including issues related to weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms, but also anti-personnel landmines and confidence-building measures. The seminar also assessed the role that non-governmental organizations, research institutes, the media and other entities of civil society could play in the strengthening of national and regional security.

27. On 2 November 1999, the Centre and the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) participated in a hearing of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chilean Senate on ratification of the Treaty as a first meeting of their joint pilot project entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty parliamentary information panel". Subsequently, on 9 December 1999, the Centre and CTBTO Provisional Technical Secretariat briefed representatives of the Colombian Congress on the same issue. The objective of these briefings was to inform the Chilean and Colombian parliamentarians of the need to ratify the Treaty and the benefits of doing so. These briefings were followed by a question-and-answer session addressing issues of a political, technical and financial nature, mostly related to matters of sovereignty, access to information acquired by detection stations in the Treaty's international monitoring system and the impact of the vote in the Senate of the United States of America not to ratify the Treaty, as well as other non-proliferation issues in general.

28. The pilot project on the Treaty served two useful purposes: first, to raise awareness of the need for countries in the region to ratify the Treaty; and, secondly, to clarify issues related to the Treaty. The Chilean Foreign Ministry informed the Centre that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had approved the ratification of the Treaty in a closed-door session weeks after the 2 November hearing. The Colombian Foreign Ministry has also informed the Regional Centre that a draft ratification project has been prepared for the next session of its Congress. A follow-up phase II project has been planned for the second half of the year 2000 and the Government of Austria has pledged to continue financing of this initiative.

29. On 8 February 2000, a staff member of the Centre participated in a video conference between high-level representatives of the United States and Peru regarding the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The video conference was attended by military attachés from different countries in Lima. The debate addressed the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, the general difficulties in ratifying existing treaties, reaching new agreements, and the decision of the United States Congress not to ratify the

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The video conference was useful in enhancing the Centre's role in fostering debate on nuclear issues between Governments and other institutions.

D. United Nations system activity

30. The Director of the Centre represented the Department for Disarmament Affairs at the second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and its associate institutes, held on 27 and 28 March 2000, in Nassau, the Bahamas. The objective of this meeting was to review the implementation of the decisions reached in 1997 at the first general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of CARICOM and its associate institutes, and to examine new areas of common interest. The meeting also identified some areas of cooperation where the Centre could play a role in assisting United Nations/CARICOM relations, notably with respect to possible United Nations inter-agency cooperation in the area of illicit and legal trade in firearms, ammunition and explosives.

E. Lectures and public relations

31. During the period under review, the Centre participated in a number of information and commemorative events. At the initiative of the Government of Peru, in its capacity as President of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC), the Director of the Centre made a presentation of the Centre's activities at the GRULAC meeting in October 1999 at United Nations Headquarters. It was also the first time that the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs addressed the Group. The meeting presented a useful opportunity for Member States to be briefed on the Centre's activities in detail.

32. Other public events attended by the Centre included the launching of two new disarmament stamps by the Peruvian postal authority on 5 November 1999; the inauguration of a United Nations Park in the municipality of La Molina, Lima; lectures at the Peruvian Armed Forces National Centre for Higher Studies on 11 April and 30 May 2000; a ceremony on 27 November 1999, in Lima, as part of a United Nations system delegation in a commemorative act to present the United Nations plates to Peruvian officials in recognition of their "permanent support for the United Nations agencies, and the maintenance of peace and security of the population in the country". On 13 January 2000, a representative of the Centre addressed the Research Seminar of the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden, on possible areas of cooperation between the two institutions.

IV. Finance and staffing

33. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/60 J, the Centre was established on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations might make to that end.

34. During the reporting period August 1999 to July 2000, voluntary contributions in the amount of $168,147 were received. In addition, a number of Governments and institutions contributed to the work of the Centre by sharing or absorbing the costs of joint events, personnel and/or material resources. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Austria, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Mexico, Norway and Sweden for their generous support and to the Government of Peru, the host country, for its substantial contribution to and generous support for the Centre, especially with regard to securing new premises for the Centre. The status of the Trust Fund for the Regional Centre covering the biennium 1998-1999 appears in the annex to the present report.

35. An intensive fund-raising campaign was initiated by the Director of the Centre in the year 2000. The purpose of this effort was threefold: to report on the utilization of funds and past activities; to learn more about the interest of donor countries in the region; and to seek new contributions. Over 30 countries, institutes and foundations were approached for financial assistance. In total, besides visits to most embassies in Lima, close to 25 foreign ministries were contacted in the first semester of 2000.

36. At present, the Centre operates with some administrative support from the UNDP Office in Lima. Besides the Director, the Centre includes one associate expert from Sweden and four local staff members provided by the host Government. Another associate

expert has been pledged by the Government of Belgium. However, adequate funding for administrative and operational costs has yet to be found.

37. In spite of the relative success in fund-raising for 1999, the financial situation of the Centre remains precarious. Aside from the contributions made by the host Government and the Government of Sweden, no continual funding has been pledged. The Secretary-General therefore strongly supports and reiterates the appeal made by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/55 F to Member States in each region and to those that are able to do so, as well as to intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the Centre to enable it to strengthen and implement its programme of activities.

V. Conclusions and observations

38. The activities of the Regional Centre have served to facilitate the implementation of regional initiatives, stimulate regional security debates, provide members of parliaments with more in-depth information on security matters, as well as promote the dissemination of information on security issues among diplomats, the military, NGOs and civil society. It has also contributed to the coordination of United Nations efforts towards peace and security in the region.

39. The Centre has now acquired a basic infrastructure, launched projects aimed at furthering the understanding of the relationship between security and development, enhanced the role of the Organization as a regional catalyst for activities on peace and disarmament, and acted as a politically neutral platform for discussions on security and development issues. The Centre has demonstrated, through its programme of activities, its own capacity as a strong focal point for peace, disarmament and development issues for Governments, non-governmental and regional organizations, and the diverse sectors of civil society in the region.

40. The Secretary-General looks to the continued support and cooperation of Member States to ensure the Centre's effective functioning as a focal point for regional security issues and the promotion of economic and social development in the region.

Annex

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean covering the biennium 1998-1999

	United States dollars
I. Fund balance, 31 December 1997	46 808
II. Income, 1 January 1998-31 December 1999	
Voluntary contributions*	177 447
Interest income	7 921
Miscellaneous income	2 026
Subtotal	**187 394**
III. Expenditures	
1 January 1998-31 December 1999	102 894
Prior period adjustments (gain)	1 370
Subtotal	**101 524**
IV. Fund balance, 31 December 1999	132 678

Note: This information is based on the financial statement for the period 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999. During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2000, additional contributions totalling $50,000 were received from Peru ($30,000) and Sweden ($20,000).

* 1998: Colombia ($886) and Norway ($5,000); 1999: Austria ($10,000), Brazil ($20,000), Chile ($10,000), Colombia ($938), France ($8,483), Germany ($5,000), Mexico ($2,500), Norway ($32,140), Panama ($2,500), Peru ($60,000) and Sweden ($20,000).